They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning-knife of Time
Cut him down,
Not a better man was tound
By the crier on his round
Through the town.

So forlorn; And he shakes his feeble head, And it seems as if he said, "They are gone."

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom:
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

My grandmamma has said— Poor old lady 1 she is dead Lorg ago—
That he hal a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose In the snow.

And now his nose is thin, And it rests upon his chin Like a staff; And a crook is in his back, And a m-lancholy crack In his laugh.

But the old three-corner'd hat, And the breeches—and all that, Are so queer!

lif I should live to be last less upon the tree In the spring— Let them smile as I do now

The Black Cannibals.

A WONDERFUL NARRATIVE BY MONS. DU CHAILLU, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER.

M. Du Chaillu, the celebrated African traveller and hunter, in a lecture delivered in New York last week, gave an account of his adventures among the Faus, a cannibal tribe of Africa, discovered by him during his explorations of that continent. Du Chaillu is a small sized, dark complexioned, gentlemanly man, and spoke with a French accent, and not very fluently, but in a simple, direct and pleasing manner. After introductory remarks, explaining how he came to visit the country of the Fans, he said:

"I never before saw such wild men. They were all armed to the teeth with spears, poisoned arrows and knives. Their bodies were tattooed all over, their teeth were dyed black, and they looked more like ghouls than men. On the ground were the skulls of dead men, and bones were scattered all through the streets. The women were the ugliest I ever saw, and were much smaller than the men. The King did not want to see me, being alraid that he should die if he saw a spirit. The men did not seem afraid, but the women did. I saw one of the latter run into one of the huts with the leg of a man just cut off. This made me feel very uncomfortable, and my only consolation was that I was very thin and not worth much for eating. At length the King came to me, surrounded by his warriors. He was dressed with the skins of wild beasts, and heid a spear in his hands. He looked at me with me, surrounded by his warriors. He was dressed with the skins of wild beasts, and heid a spear in his hands. He looked at me with wonder, and I did the same with him. He said he was not airaid of me when surrounded by his warriors. I put a bold face on it, and said spirits were never airaid also. They gave me a hut to sleep in, but I did not sleep that night—the women with the leg depressed my spirits. In the morning when I arose and went out at the back door, I met with a grand reception. Cannibals from every part of the country had come to see me. They got accustomed to me in time, and I to them, and we became the best friends. After a few days the Queen came to see me. She was a lovely creature—teeth sharpened to a point, body tattooed all over. Cooked plantains were brought to me to eat. I told them I never ate cooked food; for I was afraid that men's flesh had been cooked in the same pot before. The cannibalism of the people is of the worst kind. They eat the bodies, not of their enemies only but also of their own people. A man, however, does not eat the body of one of his own family, but families exchange their dead with each other. In one case that I knew of, a corpse five days dead, was sold for food. They like their game high. They all agree that a woman their game high. They all agree that a woman

is tenderer than a man—not the heart merely, but the whole body. Boys also, are tender, but old men are very tough. I myself could see no difference in the appearance of the fiesh of the men and that of the gorilla, except that it was a little finer in texture.

"But in spite of their cannibalism, they are in many respects the finest tribe in that country. Their houses are built low, not more than five feet in height, on account of the tornados. The walls are made of the bark of trees; they have a little door in front and a back door, but no windows. Polygamy is common among them, and the more wives a man has the happier he seems to be. Slavery is known, but is not much practiced, because men are scarce; and they prefer to eat them rather than make slaves of them. They work iron in the most beautiful manner, make knives, spears, and very sharp axes. They are exceedingly given and the more than formal and the more wives a man has the mast slaves of them. They work iron in the most beautiful manner, make knives, spears, and very sharp axes. They are exceedingly given have a little door in front and a back door, but no windows. Polygamy is common among them, and the more wives a man has the happier he seems to be. Slavery is known, but is not much practiced, because men are scarce; and they prefer to eat them rather than make slaves of them. They work iron in the most beautiful manner, make knives, spears, and very sharp axes. They are exceedingly given to fighting, hence their foodness of working in iron, and their expertness at it. Nothing from the coast reaches them, except a few heads and pieces of copper. They cover the handles of their knives with the skin taken from the bodies of men. On parting, the King the bodies of men. On parting, the King made me a present of one of these; it had be-longed to his tather, and was covered with

made me a present of one of these; it had belonged to his lather, and was covered with human skin.

"One day as I was lying in a forest, I got waked up by an army of bashiquas—a strange kind of ant. I was so much bitten by them that I was half dead. An antelope had been killed the day before by King Bongo, which I had intended to eat. But it was now covered with, oh millions of .nts! They are the most wonderful insects in the forest. They are the plague and dread of every living thing. When they attack a village, the people have to light fires, pour het water around, and strew burning fires, pour he single file, as before."

The Dangers of Keesene.—There is scarcely a day that we do not find among our exchanges one or more accounts of explosions of kerosene lamps, resulting in the maiming or death of one or more persons and the destruction of more or less property by tire. Many of these accidents occur where there is no carelessness, in consequence of the adulteration of the oil. When petroleum is properly refined, there is but little danger if proper care be used; but the difficulty is in ascertaining what is free from the more volatile and death dealing substances. These are frequently mixed with the refined oil after leaving the refinery, in order to enhance the profits of dealers, and the escape of combustible vapors frequently results in explosions even where the utmost care is used. Instances are recorded where this has happened when the oil has not been nearer than seven feet from a fire. The only safety to the great majoriy of those who use this oil is in discarding it altogether; for there can be no reliance upon its purity where the temptation to adulterate it are so great either before crafter it reaches the hands of the retail dealer.

Commercial.

Bank Bill, Stock and Bond Market.

CHARLESTON, March 20, 1868. During the past week the stock and bond market has been dull and inactive, and prices have generally declined. This decline has been particularly noticeable in South Carolina Railroads, which have been depressed by the coming sale of the assets of the Charleston Savings Institution.

The quotations of to-day, as compared with those of the 13th instant, are as follows: South Carolina Railroad Stock, six dollars lower; six per cent. bonds two dollars higher; and seven per cent. bonds, three dollars higher. Charleston City Stock, three dollars lower; State Bonds (old), one dollar higher, and new two dollars higher. In bank shares little has been done, and Bank of Camden has fallen off seven dollars. State bills have been in active demand and have been bought by brokers at 93. City bills are 98 to par, and nine-tenths of the money now paid into the City Treasury is in greenbacks.

South Carean	
to-day at 32.	
SOUTHERN BANK BILLS.	
Current	Rates
Bank of Camden15	@00
Bank of Charleston22	(0100
Bank of Chester9	@00
Bank of Chester	@00
Bank of Georgetown6	@00
Bank of Hamburg12	(400
Bank of Newberry30	@00
Bank of South Carolina	
Bank of State of S. Carolina, prior to 18618	@00
Bank of State of S. Carolina, after 1st Jan.,	
186100	@00
Commercial Cank, Columbia1	@00
Exchange Bank, Columbia9	@00
Farmers' and Exchange Bank, Charleston.00	@00
Merchant's Bauk, Cheraw5	(0.00
People's Bank, Charleston40	@00
Planter's Bank of Fairfield3	@00
Planter's Bank of Fairneid	@00

th Carolina Treasury Notes 91 (200

BONDS, STOCKS AND COUPONS.

City of Charleston Certificate of Indebtedness. 40 (a42 City of Charleston Fire Loan Bonds 50 (a52 State of South Carolina Bonds (old) 43 (a45 State of South Carolina Bonds (new issue, of January 1, 1867) 38 (a47 State of South Carolina Stock 38 (a40 State of South Carolina Stock 38 (a40 State of South Carolina Coupons 33 (a35 People's National Bank Stock 88 (a40 First National Bank Stock 90 (a60 Northeastern Bailroad 1st Interest Bonds 60 (c62 Northeastern R.R. 1st Coupons (past due) 50 (a52

to 1st June, 1866).....

Money brings M@I per cent. a month on first class collaterals.

BOSTON—Per ship Missouri—1767 bales Upland Cotton, 146 bales Rags, &c. 292 bbls Rosin, 45 rolls Leather, 33 tierces Rice, 23 bbls Rosin, 45 packages Old Iron and Sundries. NEW YORK—Per steamship E B Souder—180 cales Cotton, 154 bbls Rosin, 75 bales Domestics, 125 tierces Clay, and Sundries.

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, CHARLESTON, Friday Evening, March 20, '68. The prices demanded by factors continued to prevent buyers from operating, and the transactions nited to about 100 bales, say 1 at 19, 1 at 20, 28 at 21, 7 at 2134, 1 at 22, 1 at 23, 23 at 24, 4 at 25, and 31 at 26c. & lb. We quote, somewhat nomi

y:	
	LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.
Ordi	nary to Good Crimary20 @23
Low	Middling24 @-
Mide	ling25 @—
Stric	Middling25169-

Raltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—COTTON—Arrived to-day 420 bales from Savannah, 323 bales from Charleston, and 120 bales from Norfolk, in all 863 bales. Our market, was small or price huyers, generally holding

Meal—A sale of 600 bbls City Mille reported at \$3.87/2
3 bbl.

Grann—Of Wheat offerings reported 1900 bushels; market steady at yesterday's prices; included in the sales were 120 bushels white at \$2.80; 300 bushels choice Virginia Valley red at \$2.90; 200 bushels prime do at \$2.80; 300 bushels Northw-stern Virginia at \$2.70; 1500 bushels good Maryland at \$2.62; 30 bushels prime Pennsylvania at \$2.60; and 600 bushels good do at \$2.562.56. Corn—80:0 bushels white and \$200 bushels yellow received; market active for coastwise shipment, with sales or 90:0 bushels good to prime dry white at \$1.10 at 11; 3700 bushels do at \$1.07 at 19; and 1000 bushels interior do at \$1; of yellow sales of 1300 bushels at \$1.15; 200 bushels do at \$1.17; 2500 bushels at \$1.18, and we learn \$1.19 was paid but not reported. Oats—1000 bushels received, with sales of 900 bushels at \$1.260 bushels at \$2c; and 100 bushels at \$3.05. Rye—400 bushels offered, small sales at \$1.90 per bushel.

Molassis—Nothing doing, and quotations nominally unchanged.

PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 18.—FLOUR, &c.—The market for western and State flour is irregular, the low grades are quite active and steady, but the medium grades are easier and slow of sale.

The sales are 14600 bbls at 5y 15a9 45 for superfine State; \$10 20a10 60 for extra State; \$10 70a11 25 for fancy State; \$9 70a10 30 for the low grades of western extra; \$10 50a11 20 for good to choice spring wheat do; \$10 70a12 60 for Minnesota and lowado; \$10 10a10 50 for shipping Ohio; \$10 60a14 25 for trade and family brands; \$11a12 75 for amber winter wheat extra indiana and Michigan; \$12 35a 14 30 for white wheat do do, and \$12 25a14 75 for St. Louis extra and single extra.

California flour is irregular. Sales of 1400 bbls and sacks at \$12 75a14 30.
Southern flour is dull and heavy but unchanged in value. Sales of 650 bbls at \$9 20a10 85 for ordinary to sales 0: 650 oblis at \$2,000 to 5 of ordinary to good extra Baltimore and country; \$10,75a, 14 50 for extra and family Georgia and Virginia, and \$10 20 al5 for extra and family Maryland and Delaware. Oats are easier and close quiet. The sales are 48,000 bushels Western at 85a84c, chiefly at the in-

St. Louis extra and single extra.

48,000 bushels Western at 83a84c, chiefly at the inside price.

Corn is held with much firmness. The supply of high mixed is light, ordinary qualities are of slow sale. The inquiry is mostly for home use.

The sales are 43,000 bushels new Western mixed at \$1 23a1 25; choice lots \$1 26; old do \$1 26 in store; Western white at \$1 18a1 22—the in-late price for ordinary; Jersey yellow at \$1 26a1 26 ye on the pier; Southern white at \$1 20a1 25; do yellow \$1 28a1 29; straw colored and white Tennessee \$1 16a1 20.

Provisions—Pork continues fairly active at a

steady.

The sales, cash and regular, are 3500 bbls, at \$23 37% a 23 50 for old mess; \$24 49% a 25 58% for

For future delivery we note 250 bble new mess, on choice grades.

Sales of 850 bbis at \$9a13 for common brands; \$14
19 50 for plain mess, and \$19a23 50 for extra mess.

There beef is quiet and unchanged.

Beef hams are solling in a jobbing way at full prices. Sales of 200 bbis at \$39a40 for western.

Cut meats remain dull and nominally makes. eller May, at \$24 90.

t meats remain dull and nominally unchanged con is without alteration to note. Sales of 150

Corron.-The market is firm, with more doing.

Middling.......25 2014 2096
Good Middling.26 26 2012 27

HAV—The arrivals are moderate, and with a good demand prices are firm at \$1 05a1 15 for shipping, and \$1 25a1 55 for retail lots.

MOLASSES—An active demand has prevailed, mainly with refluers, but lower rates have been accepted, and the market has been unsettled in convequence. We quote Cuba Muscovado 45a53c; do Cayed 4.a46c; Oc entrifugal 37a40c; Porto Rico 50a70c; English Island 45a65c; New Orleans 75a95c. The stock is estimated at 5500 hds Cuba, 600 hhds Porto Rico, 1250 hhds English Island, and 225 bbls New Orleans. NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains quiet but prices are firm. Spirits have further declined but are now firm. In rosin we find more firmness, still the market is somewhat unsettled. Tar is quiet. We quote Spirits Turpentine, free, a gallon, 65a66/4c; Spirits Turpentine, in bond, a gallon, 65a66/4c; Spirits Turpentine, in bond, a gallon, 65a66/4c; Spirits Turpentine, in bond, a gallon, 56a59c; Crude Turpentine, 2800 lbs, 85a5 25; Rosins, common, 2 bbl, 83 16. Rosins, strained, 3 bbl, 83 18a3 95; Rosins, No 2, 3 bbl, 83 374/37 75; Rosins, No 1, 3 bbl, \$3 75a4 75; Rosins, pale, 3 bbl, \$3 18a3 95; Rosins, extra pale, 3 bbl, \$3 25a3 85; Pitch, 15ct, 5 bbl, \$3 25a3 55; Pitch, 15ct, 5 bbl, 85 15a5 55; Pitch, 5 bbl, 85 25a5 55; Pitch, 5 bbl, 85 15a5 55; Pitch, 8 bbl, 85 15a5 55; P

\$3.50.

RICE.—The market for Carolina is firm but quiet. Small sales at 11a11½. Rangoon is a little more active; the demand being in part for shipment. SUGAR.—Raw sugars are dull and the market is somewhat unsettled. Refined are unchanged. We quote interior to common refining 10½a10½c; fair to good grocery 11½c; prime grocery 11½a12½c; Madod 7½a8½c; Havann, Nos 7 to 11, boxes, 10¾a10½c; do, No 12, 11½a11½c; do, No 13 to 15. 11½a12½c; do, No 16 to 20, 13½a15c; do, No 12, in bond, 5a5½c; Manilla, bags, 10½a11c.

20, 13, aloc; do, No 12, in bond, as 32, actions, bags, 10, all c.
FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool, 100 bbls flour at 2s 6d, and by steamer last evening 1000 bales cotton at 5s 16J, which is the rate to-day. A British bark to London with logwood at 25s, and last evening a vessel to London with a full cargo of Rosin at 2s 9d

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad, March 20.

March 20.

503 bales Cctton, 61 bales Mdzo, 1019 bags Grain, 8 cars Lumber and Wood, 1 car Cattle, &c. To ball-road Agent, M Goldsmith & Son, T J Herr & Co, C C Averill, J N Robson, J N Teidenma & Co, C Gravelley, Shepherd & Cohon, H Hutto, W A Reed & Co, W F Pemberton, P Mulkai, Laurey & Alexander, G W Williams & Co, J Campsen & Co, J B E Sloan, E H Rodgers & Co, E Daly, G H Walter & Co, W B Williams, J Enns, J & T R Agnew, Blakeley & Gu bes, Adams, Frost & Co, Wagner & R, R H Hubbard, J C H Claussen, O Baivey, A J White, W Newbert, H C Peor, Bollmann Bro-, Graceer, Lee, Smith & Co, W K Pyan, W C Corriney & Co, G W Witte, J M Caldwell & Sons, Thurston & Holmes, Taft & Howland, L D Decaussuic, Werner & Ducker, W Carrington, T H & W Dewtes, W Kinsman, Cameron, Barkley & Co.

Consiguees per Northeastern Railroad,

117 bales Cotton, bbls Naval Stores, Lumber, Cotton Seed, Mdze, &c. To Kendall & Dockery, Adams, Frost & Co, G W Williams & Co, J M Caldwell & Son, Mowry & Co, H Bischoff & Co, Z Davis, Ostendorff & Co, Jennings, Thomilison & Co, M Goldsmith & Son, B A & J F Early, J M Martin, Captam J Ferguson, Mrs J S Snowden, Graceer, Lee, Smith & Co, J Weiters, G E Pritchett, S D Stoney, Mazyck Brothers, C Dickhoff, F A Sawyer, T L Webb.

Fer steamship Emily B Souder, from New York— Mr Campbell and wife, P Murphy, wife and 3 chil-dren, W Lodor, Mrs Smith, R Drowsley, P Reed, J Sums, and 8 in steerage.

PORT CALENDAR.

First Quarter, 1st, 11 hours, 41 minutes, evening. Full Moon, 8th, 3 hours, 14 minutes, morning. Last Quarter, 15th, 10 hours, 20 minutes, evening. New Moon, 24th, 1 hour, 50 minutes, morning.

DAYS	MARCH.	nises.	N SETS.	MOON RIBES.	HIGH WATER
	Monday Tuesday	610	6 8	14	141
18	Wednesday.	6 7	6 9	239	335
20	Thursday	6 5	610	4 1	519
	Saturday	6 3	611	437 518	6 5

Marine Uews.

Port of Charleston, March 21

Arrived Yesterday. Sloop Exchange, Magrath, Santee. 883 bushels ough Rice. To Ravenel & Co. Cleared Yesterday.

hip E B Souder, Lebby, New York-Jno & Theo Getty. Ship Missouri, Edwards, Boston—W B Smith & Co. Sailed Yesterday.

Steamship E B Souder, Lebby, New York. British ship Virginia, Lulis, Bermuda. Steamer City Point, Adkins, Palatka, via Jacksonville, Fernandina and Savannah.

From this Port. Steamship Charleston, Berry, New York, March 18. Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, New York, March 17. Steamship Sea Gull, Dutton, Baltimore, March 19. Up for this Port.

Schr H W Godfrey, Godfrey, at New York, March 17. Cleared for this Port.

Schr E H Naylor, Naylor, at Philadelphia, March 16, Schr B P Cranmer, Cranmer, at New York, March 18. Schr T G Smith, Lake, at New York, March 18.

Memoranda. The brig Josie A Devereaux, from Boston for this port, was still in the ice at Provincetown, on the 16th inst.

The schr D S Bisbee, Jones, from Camden, Me, for this port, sailed from Gloucester, Mass, March 14. The schr Maine Law, Johnson, from Georgetown, S.C., for Barbadoes, with a cargo of Lumber, put into Nassau, 8th inst, leaky, having experienced heavy gales, and had thrown overboard her deck load of 30,000 feet Lumber.

LIST OF VESSELS UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT. FOREIGN.

Br steamship Pioneer, Shackford, up..... Ship Amelia, Conner, sailed. Ship B H Tucker, Rundlett, sailed. British ship Charleston, Mosley, sailed. Ship Richard the Third, Scott, sailed. The Wetterhorn, Stinson, sailed... Bacon is without alteration to note. Sales of 150 boxes long clear at 13\%13\%12.

Dressed hogs are nominal. We quote at 11a11\%12 for western and 11\%12\%12 for city.

Lard is in better demand from both shippers and the trade and full prices are paid.

Sales of 61330 bbls and tes at 14\%15\% for No 1.

15\%1315\%16 for city; 15\%316c for fair to prime steam.

COFFEE.—The business has been only moderate, but prices are unchanged. Most holders are firm, owing to the comparatively small supply on hand. We quote: Rio, prime, 18a18\%2c; do good 17a17\%2c; do faur 15a16\%4c; Rio ordinary 13\%314\%2c; Java 24\%32 5\%c; Maracaibo 16a18c; Laguaya 16a17c; St Domingo 14\%315\%c; Rio, fair to good cargoes, 15a17\%c; Rio, fair to good cargoes, 15a17\%c; Rio, fair to good cargoes, 15a17\%c; St Domingo 14\%315\%c; Rio, fair to good cargoes, 15a17\%c; Rio, fair to DOMESTIC. PHILADELPHIA Schr Anna Barton, Frink, cleared Schr E H Naylor, Naylor, cleared Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, sailed...........March

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY was organized in 1848. Chartered by the Legislature, February 26, 1853. Name changed by a legislative enactment to the Eclectic Aedical College, of Philadelphia, in 1860. In 1863 it purchased the Pennsylvania Medical College, established in 1842, and the Philadelphia, in 1860. It purchased the Pennsylvania Medical College, which had previously been merged into the Pennsylvania Medical University. The Trustees of the separate schools united, peditioned and obtained a special Act of the Legislature, consolidating these institutions and charging their names to that of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, March 15, 1865. All these various Acts are published in the statutes of Pennsylvania. The cost of the building and museum was over one hundred thousand dollars. It will be observed that the University, as now organized, is the legal representative of the four Medical Colleges that it has absorbed. It is a liberal school of medicine, confined to no dogma, nor attached to any medical cliques, but embraces in its teaching everything of value to the profession.

dogma, nor attached to any medical cliques, but embraces in its teaching everything of value to the profession.

Sestions.—It has two full sessions each year, commencing on the 1st of October, and continuing until the 1st of January, as its first session, and from the 1st of January to the 1st of April, as its second; the two constituting one full course of lectures. It has also a summer session, commencing the 1st April and continuing until August, for the preparatory branches, such as Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology. Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, etc.

Ticketz.—Tickets to the full course of lectures \$120 or \$50 for each session. For the summer or preparatory course \$25. Graudating fee \$30. To aid young men of moderate means, the University has issued five hundred scholarships, which are sold to first-course students for \$75. and to second-course students and clergymen for \$50, each constituting the holder a life member, with the perpetual privileges of the lectures, and all the teachings of the school. The only additional fees are a yearly dissecting and matriculating ticket, each of which is \$5.

The Advantages of Scholarships.—The student holding a scholarship can enter the College at any time during the year, attend as long as he chooses, and re-enter the institution as frequently as decired.

It requires no previous reading or study to enter the University on scholarships, hence, all private taition fees are saved.

Students, by holding scholarships, can prosecute other business a part of the time.

The candidate for graduation can present himself at any time, and receive his degree as soon as quallified.

In case a student should hold a scholarship and

The Faculty embraces seventeen en

fession.

The Faculty embraces seventeen eminent physicians and surgeons. The University has associated with it a large hospital clinic, whete every form of medical and surgical disease is operated on and treated in the presence of the class.

OLLIEGE BUILDING.—The College building, located in Ninth-street, south of Walnut, is the finest in the city. Its front is collegiate gothic, and is adorned with embattlements and embraures, presenting a novel, bold, and beautiful appearance. The facade is of brown stone, ornamented by two towers, rising to the elevation of eighty feet, and crowned with an embattled parapet. The building contains between fifty and sixty rooms, all supplied with water, gas, and every other convenience that modern improvement can contribute to facilitate medical instruction. Only five hundred and fifty are now sold those who wish to secure one should do so at once. Money can be remitted by express, or a draft or check sent on any National Benk in the United States, when the scholarship will be returned by mail, signed by the President of the Board of Trustees, JOSEPH S. FISHEB, Exq., and the Dean of the Faculty, W. PAINE, M. D. All orders for scholarships or other business of the University, should be addressed to Professor W. PAINE, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

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September 12 Philadelphia, Pa.

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It is endorsed, approved and recommended by all the most prominent chemists and agriculturists in the Southern States.

excelled by any in the market in the high per centage of TRUE FERTILIZING PRINCIPLE. Witness innumerable endorsements, among which we quote from Prof. JOSEPH JONES, Chemist to Cotton Planters' Convention, 1860, whose Report, page 7, says:

"It is but just that I should state to the convention that both the manufacturers and venders of this Fertilizer have thrown open everything to my examination, and have manifested a determination to conduct all their operations in an open and strictly honess manner."

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NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS CAN BE FURNISHED CERTIFYING TO ITS efficacy in producing large and early crops of Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Vegetables, while, at the same time, it enriches the soil. We subjoin the following: WALTERBORO', S. C., July 22, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: In roply to your inquiry relative to the merits of WHANN'S SUPER-PHOS-PHATE, which, at your recommendation, I empoyed this season upon my Cotton lands, I would state that it has fully equalled, and indeed surpassed my expectations, and its application has been attended by the most favorable results. I have used it in connection with the most popular Phosphates, and unhesitatingly give the preference to WHANN'S, which I regard as being (next to Peruvian Guano) the most valuable Fertilizer for Cotton that has been ALLEN C. IZARD. offered to the public. Very respectfully,

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ast trip at 8.30 P.M. | M.

N.R.-Leave the Battery as follows: Twenty (20)
ninutes after the hour, and ten (10) minutes of the
lour, from 8.20 A. M., to 7.50 P. M., except at ten
10) minutes of 9 o'clock, A. M. Every other triprom the old Postoffice.

Leave Upper Terminus: Leave Lower Terminus: at 7.30 A.M., and at intervals of ten (10) minutes; vals of ten (10) minutes ouring the day till 8.20 during the day till 9.P.M. P.M.

N. B.—Leave the Battery at five (5) minutes after the hour, and thirty-five (35) minutes after the hour, except at 9.05 A. M., until 7.45 P. M. Every other trip from the old Postoffice.

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N.B.—All the trips are to the Battery, unit 6.15 P.

M. The last trip of each car to the old Postoffice.

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Leave Upper Terminus | Leave Lower Terminus at 9 A.M., and at intervals of every twenty (20) | minutes till 6.45 P.M. | minutes till 7.30 P.M. | N.B.—All the trips are to the Battery, until 6.15 P.M. | M. The last trip of each car to the old Postoffice.

S. W. RAMSAY, January 22 | Secretary and Tresurper-

Secretary and Treasurer CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA.



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> P. M. Train from Augusta, will not run on Sundays. FOR COLUMBIA. FROM COLUMBIA.

Arrive at Charleston. 3.20 A. M.
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